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PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. 147—*Legis.* 5-03, *dated Bangalore, the 7th March* 1904.

The following draft of Rules proposed to be issued under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation, III of 1902, is published for general information. The draft will be taken into consideration after the expiry of two months from the date of such publication. Criticisms and suggestions from persons interested, sent in within this interval, will be duly considered.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
for *Secretary.*

Draft Rules proposed to be issued under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Regulation III of 1902, and of all other powers enabling them in this behalf, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following Rules for regulating the use of weights and measures of capacity in all parts of the State from and after the first day of.....1904.

Nothing in these Rules is intended to have application to, or to interfere with the use of, the British or Metric systems of weights and measures, or any other recognised system not based on a weight or measure called the "seer," or any sub-division or multiple thereof, as a unit.

1. (1) The standard of weight shall be the "seer" weight, which is a mass of metal in the possession of Government equal to the weight of twenty-four rupees (of 180 grains Troy each) of the British Indian currency.

(2) The standard of measure of capacity shall be the "seer" measure, which is a hollow bronze cylinder in the possession of Government, capable, when filled to the brim, of holding just eighty rupees weight of distilled water at its maximum density and under the normal atmospheric pressure.

2. (1) The standard seer weight and seer measure aforementioned shall be carefully secured in the State Huzur Treasury in the personal custody of the Officer in charge of the Treasury.

(2) A duplicate copy of the standard seer weight and a duplicate copy of the standard seer measure shall be kept in the Bangalore Central Jail in the personal custody of the Superintendent of the Jail; and the same shall be compared not less often than once in ten years with the standards preserved in the State Huzur Treasury.

3. The use of the following weights and measures of capacity is hereby recognised :—

(A) *Weights* :—

Tola (=180 grains) equal to one-twenty-fourth of a seer as defined in Rule 2 (1) ;
Half-tola ; quarter-tola ; and smaller sub-divisions of a tola ;
Multiples of a tola to be described as so many tolas.
Seer, equal to the standard seer weight as defined in Rule 2 (1) :
Half-seer (*Achcheru*), equal to 12 tolas ;
Quarter-seer (*Paru*), equal to 6 tolas ;
One-eighth seer (*Arapavu*) equal to 3 tolas.
Maund (*Mana*), equal to 40 seers ;
Lower multiples of a seer, to be described as so many seers (with or without fractional parts) ; or as such fraction of a maund, *e.g.*, 5 seers (*Panchcheru*) ; 10 seers (*Dhadiah*) ; ½ maund ; ¼ maund, etc.
Multiples of a maund, to be described as so many maunds (with or without fractional parts) ; *e.g.*, 2 maunds ; 2½ maunds, etc.
Imperial seer (*Dodda seru*), equal to 80 tolas ;
Imperial maund (*Dodda mana*) equal to 40 imperial seers of 80 tolas each ;
Multiples of the imperial seer and imperial maund, to be described as so many imperial seers or imperial maunds.

(B) *Measures* :—

Seer, equal to the standard seer measure as defined in Rule 2 (2).
Sub-divisions of a seer as follows—
Half-seer (*Achcheru*) ; quarter-seer (*Paru*) ; one-eighth seer (*Arapavu*) ; one-sixteenth seer (*Chataku*) ;
Kolaga, equal to eight seers ;
Lower multiples of a seer, to be described as so many seers (with or without fractional parts), or such fraction of a Kolaga ;
Palla, equal to 12½ kolagas, or 100 seers ;
Kandi, equal to 20 kolagas or 160 seers.
Lower multiples of a kolaga to be described as so many kolagas (with or without fractional parts), or such fraction of a palla or kandi.

4. The Superintendent of the Bangalore Central Jail shall cause to be manufactured copies of the more commonly used weights and measures, which, after being carefully verified and stamped with the stamp of verification, shall be available for sale at prices not exceeding the cost price *plus* a reasonable percentage for cost of establishment.

5. Correct copies of the standards of weight and measure, and also of the more commonly used weights and measures, shall be supplied by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore, to the offices mentioned in Section 3 of the Regulation, as well as to every Taluk Cutcherry and Police-Station. These shall be verified not less often than once in ten years, by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, and shall be replaced whenever necessary.

6. In the absence of usage or an express or implied understanding to the contrary, it is assumed that in measuring an article by any of the recognised measures of capacity, the measure is not heaped, but either is stricken with a round stick or roller, straight and of the same diameter from end to end, or, if the article sold cannot from its size or shape be conveniently stricken, is filled in all parts as nearly to the level of the brim as the size and shape of the article will admit.

7. A weight or measure which does not differ from the proper value of weights or measures of the same denomination by more than the margin or error allowed as per table hereunder, shall not, by reason merely of such difference, be deemed to be a false weight or measure :—

Table showing the margin of error allowed for different weights and measures :—

WEIGHTS.

Weights.	Error allowed (in grains, Troy)	
	In excess.	In deficiency.
For 4 maunds and below, down to 20 seers	5	2·5
Below 20 seers down to 2½ seers	2	1
Below 2½ seers down to ½ seer	·5	·25
Below ½ seer down to 1 tola	·2	·1
Below 1 tola down to ⅛ tola	·1	·05
Below ⅛ tola	·05	·025

MEASURES.

Measures.	Error allowed (in grains) as measured by graduated glass tube.
One kandi	1,000 grains.
Below one kandi down to 2½ seers	5 grains per every 5 seers.
Below 2½ seers down to ½ seer	8 grains.
Below ½ seer down to ⅛ seer	4 "
Below ⅛ seer	2 "

8. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to render illegal the sale of an article in any vessel where such vessel is not represented as containing any amount of the standard seer measure; or

to prohibit parties from agreeing to determine the quantity of any article either by weighing or by measuring or partly by one mode and partly by the other.

9. Weights and measures of capacity shall be made of metal: provided that measures below a seer in capacity may be made either of metal or of wood or of bamboo.

10. The shape of weights, except where handles or depressions for lifting occur, shall as far as possible be such that both the upper and under surfaces shall be flat and the horizontal sections circular or rectangular.

Measures shall be hollow cylinders, with plane base, and internal diameter equal to half the depth.

11. Every weight, except where the small size of the weight renders it impracticable, shall have the denomination of such weight stamped on the top or side thereof in legible figures and letters.

Every measure of capacity shall have the denomination thereof stamped on the outside of such measure in legible figures and letters.

A weight or measure not in conformity with this rule shall not be stamped with a stamp of verification under these rules.

12. Every weight, except where the small size of the weight renders it impracticable, and every measure of capacity, shall be verified and stamped with a stamp of verification in the form given below, and shall thereafter be produced for verification not less often than once in every five years.

Form of stamp.—The Royal Arms of Mysore, and, circumscribing the same, the word "Mysore" and the figures denoting the year of stamping, as in the accompanying model.

13. (1) For every district there shall be appointed an Inspector of Weights and Measures, and such other establishment as may be necessary, the whole to be under the control of the Deputy Commissioner.

(2) The Inspector shall travel throughout the district and deal with all applications referred to him under Rule 14 for the verification and stamping of weights and measures.

(3) He shall enter in a book to be kept by him, minutes of every verification, and give, if required, a certificate under his hand of every stamping effected by him.

(4) The inspection of weights and measures and weighing instruments in use shall also be part of his duties; and for this purpose and for the purpose of Section 153 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, he shall be deemed, in regard to the whole of the local area under his jurisdiction, to have been appointed an officer in charge of a Police Station. Accordingly he may, without a warrant, enter any place within his jurisdiction for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures or instruments for weighing used or kept therein, whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such places any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false. If he finds in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false, he may seize the same, and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

14. (1) Every application for the verification and stamping of weights and measures shall be addressed to the local Amildar or Deputy Amildar, and shall be accompanied by a fee of one anna for each weight or measure to be dealt with.

(2) The fee shall be sent to the Treasury and credited towards the cost of the special establishment entertained for stamping under Rule 13.

(3) The application shall be referred to the Inspector of Weights and Measures for disposal in accordance with the instructions given in the schedule appended to these rules.

15. (1) In conducting the actual operation of testing, the Inspector of Weights and Measures will cause to be carried out free of extra charge any slight adjustment that may be found necessary to make the weights and measures perfectly accurate.

(2) The Inspector of Weights and Measures is empowered to deface, or render incapable of use, or refuse to verify, correct or stamp, any weight or measure brought to him for verification or correction, which appears to him unfit for verification or correction by reason of its not being in conformity with these rules.

SCHEDULE.

[*See Rule* 14 (3)].

I. TESTING OF WEIGHTS.

Sensibility of Balance.—When weights have to be verified by standard weights and only common scales or balances are available, the first thing to be done is to try the balance as to its degree of sensibility, apart from the question of equilibrium. Suppose a maund weight of 40 seers is received for verification. Put a standard maund weight in the right hand scale and exactly counterbalance it by weights in the left. If 40 grains weight will make a difference when placed in either scale, the balance may be considered good enough for the verification of a common maund weight of commerce. If a beam does not turn with $\frac{1}{320}$ part of the weight that may be in one scale, it cannot be used for very accurate purposes.

Verification of Weights.—The maund weight received for verification should be examined thus:—

Place the standard maund weight in the right hand scale and exactly counterbalance it; then take it out and put in its place the weight to be verified. If the beam shows an equipoise, the weight is correct. It is of no consequence whether the arms of the beam are equal or not, or in other words, whether the scales are or are not correct.

Equipoise of Balance.—To ascertain if the balance is in equipoise, put a standard maund weight into the right hand scale and exactly counterbalance it in the left hand scale. Then take it out and put in other weights into the right hand scale and produce exact equipoise, this time in the right hand scale, not the left hand. It is now evident that the two weights weighed in the right hand scale are equal to one another: remove the weight from the left hand scale and put therein the weight taken from the right hand scale, and if the beam shows a true equipoise, the balance is correct; if not the beam or the scales can only be adjusted by a competent workman. The same remark holds good with reference to all other balances, large or small.

II. TESTING OF GRAIN AND LIQUID MEASURES.

Diameter of Grain Measures.—When a grain measure is received for being stamped, the first thing to be done is to measure the diameter carefully. If the diameter of the measure is exactly the same as that of the standard measure, the measure may be accepted for testing. If not the measure should be rejected. (*Note.*—If a measure is not quite round, a mean between the longest and shortest diameters should be taken.)

Method of Test employed.—The only system of test to be employed in testing measures brought to be stamped is that by volume of water, for the proper performance of which the stamping officer is provided with either a specifically constructed set of standardized testing vessels or with two test glasses, a twenty-ounce glass equivalent to a quart and a five-ounce glass graduated to quarters of an ounce. This test is very trustworthy and easily applied.

Preliminaries to Testing.—The following preliminaries must be attended to before the actual process of testing can be commenced. The best drinking water available should be obtained, as it is the clearest. The measure to be tested should be well washed out, and if it is of wood, water should be allowed to stand in it for a quarter of an hour before testing, so as to guard against absorption during the testing, whereby the result would be falsified. If the measure is found to be leaky, the leaks should be caulked on the outside only with pitch or sealing-wax.

Process of Testing.—The test should then be applied in the following manner:—The rim of the measure should be moistened, as otherwise water may stand without spilling quite a-sixteenth of an inch above it; and in a measure of five inches diameter this will represent 1·39 tolas of rice. The measure should then be filled with water. This is done by pouring water into it from the test glass, either the large 20 oz. glass or the small 5 oz., one or both being used according to the size of the measure under examination. In pouring water from the test glass into the measure, care should be taken to prevent the water from overtopping the rim of the measure. The surface of the water must be exactly level with the rim. From the number of times water was poured into the measure from the test glasses and from the quantity remaining in them, it can be ascertained how many ounces of water have been used

to fill the measure. The quantity of water, if any, found to have been spilt should be deducted from the total quantity poured out from the test glass. If it be found impossible to staunch a leaky measure, reliable results may be obtained by catching the water which escapes by leakage, measuring it, and deducting the quantity from that poured into the measure from the test glass. The remainder represents the exact capacity of the measure in ounces of water. If this is equal to the proper capacity of the measure, calculated at 41 ounces for the standard seer measure, the measure may be taken to be correct and stamped accordingly; otherwise it should be rejected. The "correct copies" of measures themselves should on no account be used in the application of the test, as it is almost impossible to pour out the liquid from such measures filled to the brim without spilling. If, however, special vessels of standard capacities are made with a narrow neck and board lip for pouring, similar in shape to the gallon pot used in the Excise Department, and standardized to fluid ounces, there is no objection to such measures being used for the purpose of testing. The use of ounce glasses will then be only required in the primary test of capacity of such special measures.

III. PROCESS OF STAMPING.

Directions for Stamping.—The following are the directions for conducting the actual process of stamping weights and measures:—

(1) The large metallic weights should be stamped on the top, close to the handle on either side; the smaller weights on any part (the handles excepted) having sufficient even surface to receive the impression equally. Flat weights should be marked either on the top or underneath.

(2) Measures of iron or other metal should be stamped below the rim, to effect which it will be necessary to inroduce the beak of an anvil, or beak iron, into the vessel (held horizontally for the purpose); the part to be marked should be held closely and firmly down on the beak by one person, whilst another applies the die on the upper surface, and a third party strikes steadily with a sledge, or a heavy hand-hammer, until the required impression has been produced.

(3) Measures may also be marked on the bottom by being inverted on an iron stake with flat top somewhat larger than the die.

(4) In applying the large die whether on brass or iron, the sledge hammer must be used; for the small die the heavy hand-hammer will be sufficient.

(5) The operation will be best performed by a smith, hammer-man and bellows-boy.

(6) For weights and measures of irregular shapes, in use by bazaarmen and merchants, no uniform system can be laid down; but as a general rule, they should be marked on a part on which the die can be applied equally.

(7) If there is a joining at the side of a measure, an impression should be made across it.

(8) Where wooden or bamboo measures have to be stamped, the impression stamp specified in Rule 12 should be stamped by means of a steel die at the very top of the measure to prevent its being cut down.

IV. SUPERVISION AND REPORT.

Supervision.—The work of testing and stamping should be done invariably under proper official supervision. Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants should inspect each party of stamping establishments as often as possible, and ascertain whether the men understand their work, and whether they levy any unauthorised fees from the merchants. They should also note their remarks in an inspection book.

Annual Report.—An annual return of stamping operations should be submitted by Deputy Commissioners to Government in the prescribed form on or before the 1st November of each year.

K. S. C.